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William Lee

THE USE
OF
BRANDY AND SALT,
AS A
REMEDY FOR INFLAMMATION,

ILLUSTRATED AND EXPLAINED

BY THE DISCOVERER,

WILLIAM LEE.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

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IN offering this small work to the British empire, and through it to the whole world, the Author does not think it necessary to make any apology. He considers it to contain a discovery which, for the health of the whole human race, has not its equal ; being, he believes, the most perfect medicine that was ever known ; equally applicable to either the interior or exterior of the human frame ; far beyond any of the most efficacious which is made public for either the one or the other. As in the use of it a great number of new or striking cases may arise, he hopes that those who are benefited will cause a short paragraph to be published in any of the local papers, for the encouragement of others to obtain the same advantages. As he sees the Leeds Intelligencer every week, such notices in it will cheer the heart of

Their sincere Friend,

WILLIAM LEE.



BRANDY AND SALT,

&c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,—Through the medium of your valuable paper, I take the liberty of laying before the public an account of a most efficacious remedy for the cure of inflammation which I discovered about five years ago in France. I do not believe that it was known, though so simple in its composition, before that period; it is easily made, being composed of Brandy and Salt only, and it is surprising in its operation, as I have never known it to fail when applied to inflammation, though I have seen it applied hundreds of times.

The proportions are one-third salt and two-thirds brandy; that is to say, one table spoonful of salt and two table spoonfuls of brandy; it is fit for use in a few minutes after it is put together; but the best way is to mix it in a small bottle and apply it when wanted. This is for outward application. It is also a powerful remedy for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, cuts, &c., as well as a certain remedy against poisons arising from bites of serpents, &c., the stings of wasps, bees, &c. Wash the part affected by inflammation, which it generally removes in a few applications. It may be done with the utmost safety, as it is sure to cause no harm. It has also been applied with great success in bowel complaints, such as cholic, cholera, violent purging and vomiting, in which case it is necessary to dilute it with twice as much hot water as brandy and salt, and drink it as hot as possible.

There are a few facts out of a great number with which I shall trouble you. The first is that of one of my mowers, who, in 1833, was bitten in his bosom by a serpent as he was sleeping in a meadow at La Ferté Imbault, France; in a few hours he was so much swollen that he could scarcely breathe, and it was thought that he would die; but an application of brandy and salt enabled him to resume his work in less than a week; at the same time there was a poor man lying in great agony in the hospital at Romorantin who had been bitten by a serpent twelve months before, and his wound was so offensive that it was very disagreeable to remain in the same ward with him. From this I have been led to think that brandy and salt would cure the bite of a mad dog, and neutralise the poison; but I have not yet had an opportunity of trying it.

The second case was that of a carpenter, who by a fall from a ladder hurt his back, from which hurt he suffered the most excruciating pain for three weeks. He was relieved in about a quarter of an hour, and at his work in two or three days after the first application of this remedy.

The third is that of a poor man who, from a surfeit, had a sore upon his leg for six years, and at the time he applied this remedy his leg was so much inflamed and swelled that he could not work; and when he moved from place to place he was obliged to do so, with great pain, upon his hands and knees. In a short time after he came to thank me for my remedy. He informed me that the inflammation and the swelling were entirely removed, but that the sore, though better, was not cured, but he was well able to work.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I should feel much obliged by the Editors of any other papers inserting this communication, as I am most anxious that the remedy should be universally known, being satisfied that if it were generally applied it would considerably reduce the amount of suffering which arises from inflammation.

I am, Sir, your's sincerely,

Leeds, June 16th, 1835.

WILLIAM LEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,—Last year I took the liberty of laying before the public, through the medium of your valuable paper, an account of the discovery of a remedy for various disorders to which the human frame is subject, but more particularly for inflammation, whether of the exterior or interior, and of pains in the head. Since that time I have had a great many opportunities of proving it, and can safely say that it has been eminently successful, with very seldom a failure. Amongst the rest I had an opportunity of proving it for a cancer. The case was that of a young man who was attacked with a cancer in his nose, and when I first saw him he had had it for six months, and had made use of many remedies, which had all failed of relieving him. For the last twenty days the pain had become almost insupportable, and it had begun to give him great pain in the throat and under one of his ears. He had not slept for twenty nights. I caused him to apply the medicine, which gave him immediate relief; he slept the night after, and in about a month he was perfectly cured. The method which he adopted was to wash his head all over before he went to bed, over which he put his night cap; but it is not necessary to repeat the washing of the head more than twice; the next morning he took two table spoonfuls, diluted with four spoonfuls of boiling water, which he drank as hot as possible. This he continued for six times, on alternate mornings, always taking it an hour before he ate any thing. He washed the cancer three or four times each day.

I wish to observe that in washing the head, the greater the quantity of the hair the better, as it is so much longer in drying, and it is sure not to give any cold. Outward applications should be made with the remedy without dilution with water; but for inward applications the dilution with water is well, though not

absolutely necessary, when hot water is not to be had, and the case is pressing ; I have used it in both ways. In every case where there might be the least danger from the use of a thing which I supposed had never been used before, I have always proved it upon myself, and at present I enjoy better health, that is, more free from pain, than I have been for the last thirty years.

There are several complaints for which I believe it would be extremely useful, and for which I have not had opportunity of applying it. In all nervous complaints, which often bring on insanity, I believe if the head were washed with it, and it was taken a few times diluted with water, it would arrest the complaint ; and, even where insanity has been long continued, I have no doubt that it would be of considerable advantage to use it, as above, in relieving the patient, though it might not effect a cure. I have no doubt but it would remove any bad effects from the bite of a mad dog, if it were applied the same day on which the person was bit, by washing the wound several times. There are several complaints to which our isle is not subject, such as the plague of Turkey, the black fever of the West Indies, and several others, in which I may include the Eastern cholera, the bites of serpents in all the tropical climates. I believe that after the stomach has been cleared of any sort of poison by the pump, it would be very useful to give the patient a few spoonfuls diluted with hot water.

I have often been surprised, in the neighbourhood where I reside, to observe persons with very sallow complexions, and who were among that class of society who might be said not to thrive, become robust, fair, and florid, after they have used it in the manner I have recommended, and therefore those who desire to have healthy complexions, and to feel the pleasure of good health, will do well to apply it. To the bilious I have not the least doubt that it would be highly beneficial ; and to all I would say I have never yet known it do any harm ; it has been so successful as that it might be called a general rule ; when it has not

succeeded, it has either been that the brandy has not been good, or it has not been properly applied, such as washing only the forehead for the head-ache, &c. &c., when the whole of the head ought to have been well washed and the hair made very wet.

If the exhortations of so humble an individual as I am, could have any effect, I would say to the rich, the powerful, the influential, and the humane, Seek by every means in your power to make the remedy known and properly used ; in so doing you will confer a greater benefit on your fellow men than if you gave hundreds of pounds. I would also exhort all the masters of manufactories to have a bottle of it prepared for each building ; also to those who have numbers of workmen to have a bottle prepared, and in case of sudden illness or accident let it be applied as the case may require. I have no doubt but by these means the masters will keep the people at their work and prevent much misery.

I would also exhort all those who go into distant countries to spread the glad tidings of the gospel to get a tolerable knowledge of the remedy, and they will by that means carry the glad tidings of health, and it will be one great means of enabling them to establish Christianity, which will be done with greater ease, as in many acute cases the cure from the application of it appears to act as by miracle ; how often have I seen persons so unwell as scarcely to know what to do with themselves, so much relieved in five or six minutes as to be almost cured while I have been standing by and directing how it should be used ; at such times I think I have had greater gratification than I ever knew from any other source in a tolerably long life of prosperity ; it is true that when I first began the use of it upon my dependents and workpeople, I had a good deal of doubt as to the result, but as it has never yet to my knowledge done any harm, those fears are now entirely removed, and I can safely recommend it in more complaints than I will mention, only let it be used with moderation.

In conclusion, I beg leave to request that no one will permit the unworthiness, and I may say the humble situation of the person who takes the liberty to address them, to prevent them from using the above remedy, for though what I write is meant principally for the poor, and to prevent, if possible, that extreme misery to which families are often subject, in consequence of the illness of one of its members, yet it may be of benefit to all from our beloved monarch downwards ; and I also beg leave to say that if the publication of this remedy is an injury to any one, I shall be extremely sorry for it ; for myself I shall be well paid by the satisfaction which I shall derive from having been the humble instrument in the hands of Providence of making known so great a good, and of having been selected to contribute my public exertions to alleviate the miseries and advance the welfare, not only of my native town, but of the whole world.

I am, Mr. Editor, with true respect,

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM LEE.

Leeds, June 8, 1836.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN GENERAL.

BUT PARTICULARLY TO THOSE PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE THE CARE OF
HOSPITALS, THE GOVERNORS OF COLONIES, AND RELIGIOUS MISSIONARIES.

Perhaps an humble individual like the one who writes this address will be thought presumptuous in laying it before the inhabitants of this great empire; but he has no interest of his own to serve, and he has some years ago made a discovery which, though very simple, is very useful for the health of man, and therefore the most conducive to his happiness. Among the discoveries in medicine, he believes it to be the greatest, perhaps it can truly be said to be the greatest, that ever was made, of any description. There are many by which money may be got; yet they are nothing without health, as that gives the true enjoyment of life. With a moderate use of this cheap and almost universal remedy, sickness, sores, and lameness of various descriptions are cured, as I have proved in innumerable instances, not only upon myself but upon my friends, neighbours, servants, and workmen, of which, if I were to give the detail, no periodical publication could insert it. It not only cures ordinary complaints, but it cures such as have long been considered incurable without the use of the knife; it is of the greatest efficacy in the cure of cancers, of which it has already cured several; and the best of it is, that the cures are effected without pain. Of course, a great many persons, in consequence of its universality, will be slow to use it; but I can assure all such that they have no occasion to have the least fear of any bad effects from it, as I can truly say that I believe it never did the least harm, and I do not write without experience. I can only account for its curing complaints which appear of an opposite character, by the supposition that all complaints, of whatever description, have their commencement and are continued by

inflammation, against which it is the most powerful antidote which, I believe, is at present known. In the reduction of inflammation of fraetured limbs, I believe this remedy would be of great advantage, and for incurable sores, in our hospitals, where there are great numbers of miserable beings who drag on existence, through sleepless nights, from one day to another, this remedy would be of great relief to them ; though it might not cure the sore, it would so far relieve it (I write from facts, not opinions) as to enable them to sleep at nights, and, after a fortnight's application, enable them to leave the hospital and resume their work. I have not the least doubt but of those who have long been confined and under treatment for sores of this description, one-half of the beds would be at liberty in a month : though this would be the result, I am afraid that medical gentlemen will be slow to adopt this remedy, as it is not ushered into the world in the name of some eminent man of great science ; but they ought to recollect that many useful discoveries have been made by men of comparatively little learning, and science has contributed nothing to this discovery. It has all been done by the situation in which I was placed, which has also enabled me to get to know many of its good properties, as it is generally used by my numerous servants and workpeople.

If this address falls into the hands of any person who wishes to do good to his fellow men, and he from situation can spread the knowledge of it in those countries where inflammatory complaints are prevalent, such as the plague in Turkey, the black and yellow fever in the West Indies, Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa, the cholera in the East Indies, with all the bites and stings from noxious animals and reptiles, he will confer benefits which will be lasting on the countries in which they may be propagated, for it has only to be known and applied, and there is no danger of its ever being forgotten ; and I beg of all such that they would have the goodness to cause the diffusion of the knowledge of it to be as free as this communication of its discovery.

Though I can attest from actual knowledge of facts which are stated in this address, that it has cured all these complaints of which I have given the cases, yet there are many persons who think it impossible, and facts are nothing against such persons' opinions. In a neighbouring town, there were three families, the children of which were afflicted with ring worms upon their heads, to whom it was recommended; two of the ladies used it, by washing the crowns of the heads of their children, and they were soon cured; indeed, the effects would be felt upon the first application; the other lady would not use it, and the children suffered for a long time after. A lady of my acquaintance was attacked with a complaint, which at the commencement would have been easily cured, but when the use of it was urged upon her, she said she would not be cured with that remedy, and as she is now dead, she has not been cured with any other.

THOSE TO WHOM IT DOES NO GOOD.—There is a large class in society to whom it does no good—they are those who will not use it; but I have no doubt they are daily diminishing in number, for after any one has applied it to any complaint, the benefits are so manifest that it would be to suppose them not endowed with common sense not to apply it again in case of need; it only requires very little reflection to know how to apply it to any complaint, whether external or internal, and there is not the least fear of any bad effects from it. Experience of several years has convinced me that it has never yet done any harm, but its efficacy is much more certain when it is used clear.

INFLAMMATION.—I saw it stated in a newspaper that a professional gentleman had published a treatise to prove that complaints of all kinds are caused by inflammation; this coincides with my opinions and observations, and this being the case, it is not surprising that this remedy has cured almost every complaint to which it has been properly applied, or has greatly relieved them; but the universality of its efficacy has been thought by some a great objection to it. A lady to whom it was recom-

mended said—"I have no faith in it, for you say that it cures so many complaints; if you said it cured only one, I could use it for that; but as you say there are so many, I will not use it for any." This may be wisdom; but, as I have known it cure the head, ear, and tooth ache; inflammation in the eyes, ague, cholic, pains in the side, chilblains, burns and scalds, cancers, and several others, and some of them scores of times, I should be wanting in my duty if I did not recommend it for them.

CANCERS.—It has been applied in six cases of cancer, five of which it has cured, and that without pain; even the first application did not give pain, but relief; three of these were very severe, and had been of long continuance; the other two were at the commencement, and to the sixth it was applied but once, which brought on a great bleeding, which, I believe, was necessary, as he was much better after it; but it alarmed his friends, they called in his medical advisers, (he being a wealthy man, he had the best the place could afford,) they were much offended by its application, and said they would not come again if he continued to use it; he therefore promised he would not use it again, and I believe he kept his promise, as he died in less than twelve months after; and, judging from the others, I have no doubt but he would have been cured if he had not been prevented from applying it. The other five are all poor, and are cured and living at present, or were a short time ago; the rich was not cured and is dead; I wish this had been otherwise, as he is said to have been a worthy man.

SPRAINS.—Many persons suffer from sprains for months, who might be cured, by fomenting the part with this remedy, in a few days, and some of them in a few hours. I have known several who have suffered for weeks, though under very able doctors, cured in a very short time with it.

OPEN SORES.—Soon after my return from England to La Ferté Imbault, in France, in July last, I was informed that one of my cottagers had not been working for two months, from

illness. When I saw him, he said he had got bled in the beginning of May, and that his arm had inflamed. On application to the doctor, he was told that he must poultice his arm; he did so, but at the end of the first month it had become a frightful sore. Upon application to his doctor again, he said he must continue to poultice it; he did so, but his arm continued to get worse, and in consequence of want of sleep, he was reduced almost to a skeleton. I told him to send to the castle for some of the remedy, and throw his arm poultices into the fire, if he did not wish to lose his arm. He applied the remedy that afternoon, and I saw him two days after—he was totally changed in appearance; he said he had slept well both nights, and he was enabled to resume his work ten days after. Another man, soon after, had the misfortune to have one of his hands severely bruised by a cart, and part of one of the fingers taken off. Such remedies were applied as were in general use in the country, and I did not see him for some time after the accident. When I first saw him I thought mortification had begun. The first application caused great pain, which continued for about half an hour, but further applications were not so painful, the hand got better each day, and he is now cured of that which would have cost him his life. The bone to the joint of the finger came way, and it is cured also.

One of my gamekeepers had the misfortune to have his face much burnt by the blowing up of a quantity of gunpowder; he could only see with one eye, and that very little. The remedy was applied in the first half hour after the accident, and, though it gave great pain in the commencement, he had the courage to continue it; the result was, that after five or six applications it gave him no pain, and he was cured in fifteen or twenty days, and his sight, which had been weak for many years, is now better than it ever was.

From the foregoing cases, which have all occurred since my visit to Leeds last year, I think that it is the duty of all gentlemen who have the care of hospitals, &c., to make use of this

remedy, and I have no doubt if they condescend to use it, a great many will be cured, and the beds set at liberty, and instead of the patients being a dead weight upon the community, they will be able to get their livings and support their families, though they were now dragging on a life of misery; and those who are afflicted with sores which cannot be cured, may be so far relieved as to be able to get their livings also in comparative comfort, which may be exemplified by the cases of two men in the village near my house in France, who are afflicted with incurable sores upon their legs. Before they used this remedy their lives were truly lives of misery, but now they have very little pain, and they are able to work, and in case of necessity they can walk two miles to their work. The leg of one of these men is little more than the bone and sinews. The manner of applying it will easily occur to those gentlemen who are accustomed to such things. If one gentlemen in each hospital would adopt it, I have no doubt that in a short time it would become the practice of all; the effects would then be so decisive and cheering—it soon removes all sitfasts and other impurities from the sores.

The experience of last year has furnished a case which appears the most surprising of all—it is that of a young man, the only son of his mother, and she is a widow. He appeared in the beginning of last July, 1838, to be lying upon his death bed; his complaint was a consumption; he was only able to be removed to have his bed made: the application of the remedy appeared to be too late; however, it was made, and the manner and results are as follow:—First, the crown of his head was well washed with the remedy, after which, and immediately, he took two table spoonfuls, diluted with hot water, and a piece of soft linen was steeped in the remedy, and when doubled into several thicknesses was laid upon his breast, in order, if possible, to allay the dreadful cough which was very distressing, and came on in paroxysms, the phlegm hard and yellow. He was told to take two table spoonfuls every morning before he broke his fast,

diluted with hot water, which he did. I inquired every day if there was any alteration, but for six or eight days the answer was no, and I gave him up when he stated that there was no alteration. He said that he coughed always, and the phlegm had become white and frothy, which continued the same for some weeks ; but in about six days after the first change, he said he had got such an appetite he could eat anything ; he began then to gain strength, and sat up, and went to visit his neighbours. Soon after, a great pain began in his left side, with much inflammation, but upon application of the linen steeped in the remedy, the pain was removed, and in a week it burst, when his cough ceased entirely, and though the discharge was great, he continued to gain a little strength—his appetite good, and he continued to take the remedy as before. A clever medical man, who happened to be in the village about this time, said he would get better, which was the general opinion in the village, if he could pass the winter, which he did, and he was living when I left La Ferté Imbault ; but I am afraid that the abscess in his side will be too much for him, as it was then open, and the discharge was considerable ; before this was formed I considered him cured, and I ceased to call upon him ; but I have not the least doubt if he had begun to use the remedy in the early stage of his complaint that he would have been cured. Now, I put it to the medical gentlemen who attend upon such cases, and the friends of such as are in consumptions, if it would not be well to follow the same treatment ?

As I have a great desire that a knowledge of this remedy and its effects should penetrate into those regions where inflammatory complaints are prevalent, I have made and forwarded this address, in order that the benefits arising from it may be known : and to those who are residing in or bordering upon the Turkish Empire or Egypt. I beg of them to have it propagated, free of expense, in these countries, as I have not the least doubt that it would cure the plague and most other inflammatory complaints, if

applied in its early stages. Not having seen the plague, I can give no certain rules for its use, but it is always best to begin with washing the crown of the head, and if the throat or mouth are sore, gargling the throat and washing the mouth, as well as filling the ears one after the other, and letting it remain for fifteen or twenty minutes in each ear. The patient ought to drink two table spoonfuls, diluted with hot water, every two or three hours, or even oftener, as the case may require, and also the parts discoloured or inflamed should be fomented with it.

For those countries where inflammatory fevers and cholera are prevalent, the same method of treatment will do. Sore throats and inflammation in the brain are often the accompaniments of such disorders, and the administration of the remedy should be prompt and incessant in all possible ways, and if professional gentlemen are not at hand, no one ought to be afraid of administering it, as they may be sure it will do no harm.

Missionaries ought to get a knowledge of it. I have not the least doubt that if all missionaries had a good knowledge of it, and applied it, without divulging its component parts and the manner in which it is made, it would enable them to make a great many conversions, and with greater facility. It is so very prompt in its operations as to have the appearance of a miracle, particularly in acute complaints, such as inflammation either in the brain or bowels: with this in one hand and the gospel in the other, I have not the least doubt but that in time the iron-bound empire of China and Japan will be entered, and even the monarchs converted by its instrumentality. But care should be taken that none but men of high courage and talent should be employed in the work, and not till they have got a perfect knowledge of its capabilities, which can only be had by experience; but no one should be afraid of using it.

Omissions in former publications.—I neglected when I first published an account of this remedy, to explain that it ought to be used perfectly clear ; that after the component parts were put together they ought to be well shaken for several minutes, and then left to clear ; but let them remain always in the same bottle. The clear part should only be applied, as the particles of salt cause pain and irritation ; when clear it gives no pain except upon open sores, and that is only momentary.

METHOD OF MAKING THE REMEDY.

Fill a bottle three quarters full with brandy, after which, add as much salt as will fill the bottle for corking ; shake it together ten minutes when mixed ; let the salt settle to the bottom, and be particularly careful to use it when clear ; the clearer the better. Many persons have made a great mistake in shaking it up just before it is used. The efficacy is not near so great, and to open sores the application is much more painful from the particles of salt which are not dissolved in the brandy, but the salt and the brandy should remain together, and when all the brandy is used off more may be added to the salt. Though it is ready for use in twenty minutes after it is put together, it is good at any time after, and it is a perfect medicine, as it has the rare quality of being greatly efficacious for either internal or external application.


Mr. W. Mc Ewen, Manufacturing Chemist, of Liverpool, has had the kindness to say that he thinks if the salt was well dried, over or before the fire, it would be a great improvement, as by that means it throws off the impurities with which it is impregnated. I have not yet made the trial, but I intend upon my return to La Ferté Imbault to do it, as the salt of France is much more impure than that of England.

In conclusion, I beg to say to all, that this address is made for no other purpose than to do good. I should wish it not to do injury to any man, or any class of men, but as it is calculated to be of great benefit to the mass of mankind, I hope that it will be considered in that light.

I am, sincerely their servant,

WILLIAM LEE.

Leeds, 1839.

 BE SURE NOT TO SHAKE THE SALT UP WHEN YOU USE THE
REMEDY, AS IT MUST BE QUITE CLEAR.

ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BUT MORE PARTICULARLY TO YORKSHIRE, LANCASHIRE, AND LEEDS,
IN REFERENCE TO BRANDY AND SALT.

Last year when I took the liberty to address this great British Empire in recommending the remedy which I had discovered, I did expect that great good would be done by it. With respect to some neighbouring towns I have not been entirely disappointed, as the knowledge of the remedy has made great progress and has been attended by corresponding good, but by no means equal to its merits. It is now five years since I first laid it before the public through the medium of the papers, and though it has attained to a great degree of usefulness, it has by no means attained that favour which it is entitled to in the great, opulent, and wealthy town of Leeds. I did, and still do, think that a great deal more might and ought to have been done—in these five years how much has been done for objects entirely distinct from the welfare of the town, whilst this, on the score of humanity and usefulness as a public benefit, and for the welfare of the poor, has been entirely neglected. Large sums of money have been given for the welfare of distant countries which show not only the liberality but the kindness and charity of my native town, which is a matter of great gratification to me when far distant from it; but I have for some time hoped that some gentleman or number of gentlemen would step forward and propose that some one of the public buildings should be devoted to the cure of the poor by this remedy. I have thought that the House of Recovery, or a part of it, might be spared for that purpose, as it would not only stem but subdue the most malignant fever with which the town may be visited, but if I am mistaken and it cannot be spared, a subscription I thought might

be easily raised for the erection and support of such a building, which would be of invaluable benefit to the poor. It may be justly urged that you have that noble institution, the Infirmary, but though I took the liberty of recommending it to some of the medical gentlemen of that institution, I have no certain knowledge that it is even partially used in that house of mercy, but yet of misery which this remedy would greatly alleviate; and I beg leave to express the same opinion which I think I have expressed upon former occasions, that great numbers might be cured and greatly relieved by it, at perhaps less than one-sixth part of the expense to the Infirmary. In consequence of this opinion, and in order to promote this object, I beg leave to offer my mite as a commencement of a subscription of a guinea per annum, and further, a donation of five guineas towards building a proper hospital for the application of the remedy if a public building cannot be procured; I hope this small beginning will not be thought undeserving of notice, but that some influential gentlemen will be induced to second my exertions. I have no doubt there are a great many in Leeds equal to my friend Mr. Vallance of Hull—I call him my friend, though I have not yet even seen him, for the zeal and activity which he has shewn and practised with great success in promotion of the spread of the knowledge of the remedy, from the use of which he has derived so great advantage as to change his life from one of pain to one of comfort and pleasure. I hope such gentlemen may be found, as I sincerely desire that Leeds should be the first to show what can be done by the establishment of such institutions for the welfare of man.

There have been many striking instances of its efficacy since I was in Leeds last year. I will particularise only two: The first was that of a lady in the village near my castle, who had an attack of the nerves, which produced extremely low spirits and was fast verging to insanity. Every method in ordinary use which could be devised, was resorted to without success. Though

I saw both her and her husband frequently, and was almost certain the remedy would cure her, I only mentioned it and did not press them to use it : at length her disorder became so serious that I got the gentleman to promise me that it should be used ; two or three applications removed the complaint, and I am happy to say that she has been well ever since.

During the prevalence of the late North-east winds, which sometimes were very severe, several persons in the neighbourhood where I live in France, were attacked with illness, shivering or trembling, a violent pain in the head, the chest, and the side, and had difficulty in reaching home if at a distance. The first was my bricklayer, a fine young man in the prime of health and strength ; I saw him in about three hours after he was taken ill, but as they had sent for the doctor, I thought it best not to interfere ; he was severely bled and blistered, and put upon low diet, which made him very weak, but I am happy to say his life was saved, though his recovery was doubtful and slow. The second was one of my woodmen, of whom I did not know until they said he was dying. The third was a youth in one of the farms ; he was seized on the Saturday and died on the day after (Sunday.) The fourth was a youth on one of the farms which I have in my own hands, and which I visited on the Monday ; I was told that he had risen at three o'clock that morning, and had gone to feed the bullocks, that he had been seized the same as the others, and had difficulty to get home ; that he was as bad as the youth in the neighbouring farm, who had died the day before ; that without a change they thought he could not survive beyond the following day. I saw him immediately, and though they had sent for the doctor, as he was my servant, I thought I would try to relieve him ; I therefore had his head washed or rubbed with the remedy, and did what I thought was necessary in other respects ; before I left the chamber I inquired how his head was ; he said the pain had gone from it ; well, then, I said, you are half cured. The second day after, when I visited the farm, my first inquiry

was about the boy, the answer was, "Oh, he is quite well, and has returned to his work this morning." They said the doctor had not been, having being occupied elsewhere; the pain had left him the day on which he was seized; the day after he was very weak, but he had returned to his work that morning. He came immediately to thank me for having cured him; I told him all the return he had to make was to do well his duty in the situation in which he was placed. He appeared highly delighted that he was well again; indeed, we were both much pleased at the result of the application; he is a fine and rather handsome youth, and I considered his case as bad as the first; the other two I did not see.

Since I was last in Leeds, I observe that some gentlemen, who have derived benefit from the remedy, have begun to publish one of my addresses in pamphlets. I have no doubt that the intentions of these gentlemen were good, but this practice is attended with so much inconvenience that I have determined to publish one myself, therefore I hope that no more pamphlets will be published. Six months ago I had not the least intention to publish any pamphlet for sale, but I think the public will see that there are great inconveniences in publishing the results of this discovery in an imperfect state, for in consequence of these publications I have received letters at my residence in France, which it would have been impolite not to answer, yet as my occupations engross the whole of my time, when there, from five o'clock in the morning to the evening, it will be impossible in future for me to answer any such letters; if I did they might be increased to a thousand or more each year. It is easy for any one to count the cost of such a number of letters, when I inform them that those which I received cost me upon an average nearly two shillings each; therefore I beg leave to decline receiving any letters upon this subject either here or in France, as I cannot undertake to answer them, neither will it be necessary after the publication of this pamphlet, which I am

convinced will carry consolation into every family where its precepts are put in practice ; which I intend shall be printed in editions of one thousand each, the first edition published by subscription, the profits, if any, to be applied to a charitable purpose under my direction.

I am, with true respect, yours sincerely,

WILLIAM LEE.

Leeds, May, 1840.

P.S. This pamphlet, though simple, like the remedy of which it treats, would be as a family book of reference in cases of sickness ; in my opinion one of the most useful ever laid upon a table, and I write from the experience of ten years of the use of this remedy.

DISEASES AND MODE OF TREATMENT.

DIZZINESS IN THE HEAD is cured by washing the crown of the head with the remedy pure. It ought to be rubbed for half an hour even when the dizziness is removed. Sometimes it feels cured during the operation ; sometimes in an hour after ; and even it has not been removed until after retiring to bed. There are instances of this complaint returning several times, but it is easily subdued by the manner of applying this remedy.

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, which, by the regular mode of practice is sought to be cured by bleeding with leeches about the temples, though it does not always cure, generally brings the patient to the borders of the grave. This complaint is greatly abated, and very often cured, by rubbing the crown of the head with the remedy. Sometimes it is removed very soon, and generally by one operation ; if not, it may be repeated once, in which case it is necessary that the afflicted should take two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with six or eight table spoonfuls of hot water. The rubbing of the head is always the best on retiring to bed, and the dose should be taken in the morning, about an hour before breakfast, and repeated several times.

HEAD ACHES are removed by rubbing the head with the remedy, in the same manner as for Determination of Blood to the Head. I have applied it in hundreds of instances, and always with success ; but in case the Head Ache proves obstinate, it should be repeated, and two table spoonfuls, with six or eight table spoonfuls of hot water, should be taken ; but it is generally cured by rubbing once.

INFLAMMATION IN THE EYES.—Before I speak of the manner in which it is cured, I would say that this remedy, if it only cured this complaint in the manner it does, is beyond all price. There is no occasion for dark rooms ; no occasion to desist from the ordinary occupations of the afflicted ; no cauterizing of the eye, which very often causes the afflicted to lose their sight ; no distress in families. It is cured by the afflicted wetting the corner of his handkerchief five or six times each day, with the remedy, pure, when he is at his work, when he is walking, when he is riding, when he is buying or selling his merchandise ; and rubbing it each time well into his eye. The pain is very trifling, and the cure certain. How different this is from the usual treatment. A friend of mine was shut up in a dark room for ten weeks. He had his eye cauterized several times, besides having several operations performed upon it, and after all his eye is not so well cured as it would have been by this remedy in a fortnight, if it had been taken in time ; but in that case he perhaps would have said the inflammation was not severe.

INFLAMMATION IN THE BRAIN is cured by rubbing the crown of the head with the remedy until the pain is removed. There are several instances in which very valuable lives might have been prolonged by the use of this remedy. Malibran, whilst at Manchester, fell a sacrifice to it ; and I am confident that if it had been applied as above, her life would have been spared.

TOOTH ACHE is cured in a manner which I discovered myself. It is simply by filling the ear on that side of the head where the pain is with the remedy, pure, and letting it remain in the ear for ten minutes, until the pain is removed. I have seldom known it fail. For any other than decayed teeth the cure is generally permanent. For decayed teeth it may return again upon taking cold ; it should remain in the ear from five to ten minutes.

EAR ACHE is cured the same as the Tooth Ache, by filling the ear with the remedy. This is rather a pleasant operation, and calculated to do great good in other respects.

DEAFNESS is greatly relieved, and very often cured, by the same method, filling the ear with the remedy. I have known it to be of great use in several instances ; and since I have filled my ears with it, I can hear with greater clearness. The best time is upon retiring to rest. Fill first the ear which is the least affected with deafness, and let it remain in for ten minutes ; after which fill the other ear, and let it remain in the ear all night. It conduces very much to sound sleeping.

TEETH ARE PRESERVED by putting a little of the remedy, once each week or fortnight, upon the tooth brush when it is used. This will also remove any soreness which may be in the teeth from eating sour fruit, or any other cause.

GUM BOILS are cured by saturating a piece of fine linen with the remedy, and applying it to the part, betwixt the gums and the cheek. The best time is upon retiring to rest ; and, letting it remain the whole of the night, this will remove the most violent pain. But the same operation requires to be repeated several nights to remove the boil and prevent the teeth from becoming loose.

ERUPTIONS UPON THE FACE AND HEAD are generally removed by rubbing the part with the remedy. If they are of a cancerous nature, and of a few weeks' standing, the remedy gives no pain, and the cure is effected with surprising facility ; but to all other descriptions of eruptions it gives pain.

AGUE, OR INTERMITTING FEVERS, are cured by rubbing the head once, on retiring to rest, and next morning taking two table spoonfuls, diluted with six table spoonfuls of hot water, for a man, and half the quantity for a female, an hour before breakfast. It should be repeated for twelve mornings, or until the disorder is subdued.

CHOLIC is generally cured in four or five minutes, by taking two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water. If it is not cured by the first operation, it ought to be repeated, and the dose made stronger. It seldom requires repeating more than twice, though I have known it repeated three times.

CHOLERA is cured by rubbing the head once or twice, or as often as the pains in the head return, and by taking two or three table spoonfuls, diluted with hot water. This should be repeated several times each day, if the attack is very strong, at short intervals; and if the skin is discoloured, the part ought to be rubbed with it until the complaint is subdued, which will be known by the removal of the pain.

QUINSEY, OR SORE THROATS, should be attacked in every possible way, first by gargling with the remedy pure, second by filling each ear with the remedy pure, one after the other, and letting it remain in each ear ten minutes. I have found great relief from this method, and the best time is upon retiring to rest. Then a little linen, saturated with the remedy, should be wrapped round the neck, and kept moist; these methods are generally successful; but if not, the danger from the sore throat becoming something worse is greatly reduced. This is one of those complaints which requires great perseverance, and even the use of leeches may be necessary after all; but such cases will be very rare.

INFLAMMATION IN THE BOWELS is cured by taking two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water, repeatedly, and at short intervals, until the pain is removed. It is also well to rub the exterior, and apply warm flannel to the part, which may be kept warm, or even hot, by applying a warming pan to the flannel. I have found great benefit from this operation.

PAINS IN THE SIDE, which are often the forerunners of Plurisies and other Fevers. After the crown of the head has been rubbed, the side should be well rubbed with the remedy until the pain is

removed. If this does not succeed, it will be necessary to take a piece of linen, about half a yard square, and double it several times, until it becomes six inches square ; saturate it well with the remedy, and apply it to the part ; it should be kept moist. It has been of great use in numberless instances, and generally removes the pain in less than an hour, and very often prevents fever. It will also be well for the patient to take two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water.

RHEUMATISM is always relieved, and often cured, by rubbing with this remedy upon the part afflicted. But it ought to be continued for several days, or even weeks, once or twice each day, and there are cases in which it is necessary the patient should take two table spoonfuls, mixed with hot water, once a day, for twelve or fourteen days. This is one of the most stubborn complaints in existence, and requires great patience and perseverance ; but even this has been obliged to yield to this remedy, though the use of a brush is sometimes necessary. A great many instances might be adduced of persons afflicted with this complaint who have been obliged to pass their winters, in great pain, within doors, but by its application have been able to enjoy themselves during the whole of the year.

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.—These painful disorders being in the blood, it will be necessary that the person afflicted should have his or her crown of the head well rubbed with the remedy, once, on retiring to rest, the morning after take two table spoonfuls mixed with hot water, an hour before breakfast, which should be repeated for twelve or fourteen days, and the part inflamed, or where the pain is, touched with something soft, perhaps a feather, until the patient can bear to rub it with the finger. These are complaints which require great perseverance.

BURNS AND SCALDS are very soon cured by this remedy. The part affected should be rubbed with the pure liquid. The first application is painful, but not of long continuance, and each

application is less painful. The sore is soon cured, but sometimes it is necessary to apply something to soften the sore. tallow, or swine's same, is good, or any thing else of a softening nature.

CHILBLAINS are cured by the application of this remedy, but care should be taken that the part affected should be rubbed until perfectly dry. There is also another cure, which is simply washing the hands or feet in a strong ley of salt and water, and let it dry upon them.

INSANITY, OR WHAT IS CALLED AFFECTION OF THE NERVES, which produces lowness of spirits, may be almost always prevented by rubbing the crown of the head twice or thrice with this remedy. But it ought to be well rubbed each time for ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour; and I think, in order to confirm the cure, two table spoonfuls should be taken for twelve mornings, fasting, diluted with hot water. I have had two opportunities of proving it of an entirely different nature, but I am happy to say they were both successful. The first was that of the medical man in the village of La Ferté Imbault, near my castle, in France. He was attacked with a brain fever, which I considered as the forerunner of insanity. It came on in paroxysms. At such times he would have destroyed himself if he had not been prevented. It was applied in one of those paroxysms, and the relief was great, instantaneous, and lasting, as he had not any return of it during the time he lived in the village. The other was that of a lady, who had an attack of the nerves; she was very low spirited. This continued for several weeks. At times she was very much agitated. She is very amiable, and her society was a great loss to her friends. She resisted the application of the remedy, but at last it was applied, she is now very well, and has been ever since, though it is now several months since she was affected. I believe the whole of this complaint is in the head, but I think it is well for the patient to take two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water, for several mornings, fasting; and I would here beg to impress upon those gentlemen who have the care of

asylums for the insane, the use of this remedy. I do believe it would be of great use, and I beg of those gentlemen to ask themselves if they think they do their duty to those under their care, if they do not use this discovery for their cure. I do hope that neither narrow-mindedness nor prejudice will prevent the use of it in this dreadful complaint. But though I cannot hope that all will adopt it, yet I have no doubt that some one will be found to make the experiment, which is sure to do good to the general health of the afflicted, though it may not always succeed for that particular complaint. But as there are a great number of patients who may not be in hospitals or asylums, but under the particular care of their friends, I hope that they will not let even the representation of their medical advisers, all powerful as they are, prevent them from using this remedy. And if they do succeed in the cure, they will think it their duty to make it known for the good of the whole community. A very few of such communications would make the application of it general, and by that means our asylums would be less crowded.

Children of the age of four years, and under, are cured by rubbing the crown of the head only once. I have had so many proofs of it that I can speak with great confidence. There is only one case in which it was not successful, and that was an eruption on the skin ; in all other complaints, whether illness or weakness, it has been successful. There are many instances in the village near my castle ; and those children are far more healthy and handsome than those who have not had their heads rubbed with the remedy. I happened to call at one of my farms and found three children in the ague ; they were in a state of great perspiration : the eldest was nine years old ; the other two under three ; they all were rubbed upon the crown of the head. During the operation every one was better, and before I left the house they appeared free from pain. I did not see them after, but I inquired very often, and their father said they had never had any return of the fever. The surprising effects of this

remedy, from rubbing the crown of the head, particularly in infants, lead me to doubt the generally received opinion that head-aches are caused by the state of the stomach ; and I am convinced, by observation, that the state of the head not only acts upon the stomach, but upon all other parts of the human frame. This, I think, has been a mistake among professional men ; and no doubt but they will be offended at me for venturing to question the generally received opinion ; but as my opinions are founded upon close observation and facts, I beg of them to turn their attention (with a proper allowance that even the most generally received ideas may be erroneous) to the investigation of this great truth. But let them come to what conclusion they may, they cannot throw a doubt upon the fact that children are cured by rubbing the crown of the head with this remedy.

CANCERS.—I have had such great success in the cure of them that I thought it never failed, and that merely by rubbing or washing the sore. There are at present some doubts whether it cures those of a very long standing or not, but there is not the least doubt that it will cure those which have been in existence for a year, and it may be easily known whether the sore is of a cancerous nature or not by the application of the remedy. If it is so, the application gives no pain, and the cure is rapid ; to all other sores it gives pain. For cancers of long standing, I recommend that the crown of the head should be well rubbed with the remedy, and that the patient should take two table spoonfuls, diluted with hot water, every morning. The sore ought to be washed with the remedy, and soft linen saturated with the remedy applied, and kept, if possible, constantly to it. In all cases, if this method is followed, it will be a great relief, and generally a cure ; and, for the future, there will be very few bad cancers, if the remedy is applied in their early stage.

FEVERS.—In all cases of fever, and there are several kinds, rubbing of the crown of the head with the remedy should be the very first operation, and immediately after the patient should

take two table spoonfuls, diluted with hot water ; this should be repeated at intervals of from an hour to three hours according to the nature and the violence of the attack. No amendment can be hoped for until the inflammation is reduced, and nothing will reduce it so soon as this remedy, and that without bleeding and blistering ; but all complaints are the most easily cured in their commencement.

INFLAMMATION ON THE LUNGS will generally be relieved by washing the crown of the head and taking two table-spoonfuls, diluted with hot water. But it should be taken several times each day, and a piece of linen, several thicknesses, saturated with the remedy, put upon the part where the pain is.

CONSUMPTIONS.—I have not the least doubt but the majority might be cured by an application of this remedy, in its early stages, and that without confinement, by first rubbing the crown of the head once, and taking one or two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water, every morning, an hour before breakfast ; it will be well to rub the chest once each morning. There are two cases of its almost wonderful effects, one at La Ferté Imbault, and the other in the Isle of Man.* As the

* BRANDY AND SALT.—Our last number contained a long account of a novel yet simple medicine, (a mixture of brandy and salt) strongly recommended by its discoverer, as a powerful remedy in several dangerous maladies which afflict the human race. As the article in question was not the puff for a quack nostrum, but written by a gentleman with a view to benefit his fellow-creatures, we readily gave it insertion, and are now glad of having been the means of increasing its publicity, as we have since had an opportunity of witnessing its efficacy in a case wherein the life of the patient seemed to be in imminent peril. A young man, who had resided for some time in this Island, went to South Carolina three years ago with the intention of settling in that State, where all his friends reside : but a southern climate not agreeing with his constitution, he returned to Douglas about a month since, apparently labouring under a confirmed consumption, in the hope of benefiting under a change of air. Having read a description of the above-named

remedy is a new discovery, the cases of its cure of this complaint are not many; but only let it be properly and generally used, and I have no doubt but millions will derive benefit from it each year.

ASTHMAS are greatly relieved by rubbing the crown of the head once, before retiring to rest, and taking one or two table spoonfuls, diluted with hot water, for several mornings. The sister of the curate of our parish, in France, had been long afflicted with asthma, and, after repeated recommendations, she had been induced to try it; her brother always said, to any inquiry, that she was well since she had used the remedy, therefore I hope that it will do good in all cases, and cure in some.

COLDS AND COUGHS are greatly relieved by the application of this remedy to the parts affected. If in the head, the head should be rubbed; if in the throat, the ears should be filled, one after the other, and let remain for ten minutes, the throat gargled, and the neck and breast rubbed with the remedy. They are oft very tedious, and require great perseverance, and even with all this, it is necessary to apply leeches. If the chest is attacked, the patient should apply a piece of soft linen, of several thicknesses, to the breast, saturated with the remedy, and kept moist. The effects of this application is sometimes very striking.

DYSENTERY, if violent, should be treated by first rubbing the crown of the head with the remedy once, and immediately taking one or two table spoonfuls diluted with hot water; this should be repeated three or four times each day. The disorder must be very bad if it is not subdued in two or three days, but perseverance is necessary.

medicine, he began to give it a trial, and after persevering according to the prescription for nearly three weeks, all the consumptive symptoms vanished, and he became so greatly improved both in health and appearance that he is now actually preparing for his return to America; but with the design of fixing in a more salubrious part of that flourishing country.—*Manx Liberal*.

SPRAINS are easily cured with this remedy ; sometimes by merely rubbing ; but if that does not succeed, by taking a long piece of linen, about two inches broad, and wrapping it several times round the part, after it has been saturated with the remedy, they are generally cured in a day or two ; but the linen should be kept moist with the remedy, the whole of the time until a cure is effected.

BRUISES sometimes require to be several times rubbed with the remedy. At other times once or twice suffices ; but it is always well to persevere until the cure is effected. The application gives no pain, but sometimes bruises are rather tedious in being cured.

SCURVY only requires to be rubbed with the remedy several times until the complaint is subdued. But if the person afflicted consider his blood to be any way bad, he will do well to have the crown of the head rubbed with the remedy, and take one or two table spoonfuls, diluted with hot water, each morning before breakfast, for twelve mornings. It will generally purify the blood in that time.

ITCH, I believe, may be cured by this remedy, by washing or rubbing with it till the complaint is subdued. But this is often tedious, and requires perseverance and great cleanliness.

RING WORMS, upon children's heads, are easily cured by rubbing the head with the remedy. It very seldom takes a week to cure the complaint, and nothing can be done which conduces more to the general health of children, than rubbing the head. Many schools are broken up by this teasing complaint, which might be avoided by the master or mistress using it for the children. I believe its infecting qualities are removed by the first application.

PARALYTIC ATTACKS should be attended to the same moment as the attack commences ; and this will show the necessity of all families being provided with a bottle ready prepared. The crown

of the head should be well rubbed with the remedy, and at the same time the patient should have two table spoonfuls for a woman, and three table spoonfuls for a man given, diluted with hot water. Another person ought to be employed in rubbing the part affected with the remedy. Perhaps it may be necessary to give the patient more than one dose; but this must be left to the discretion of his friends. It is sure to do good in repeating it.

PREGNANCY.—Pregnant women ought to take one table spoonful diluted with hot water, once a week or fortnight, but not oftener, during their pregnancy. It renders the child more healthy, and the delivery is effected with greater ease.

BITES OF POISONOUS REPTILES are easily cured by rubbing the parts bitten with the remedy. It neutralises the poison, and heals the sore in a very short time; but it is well to do it immediately after the bite has been given.

BITES OF MAD DOGS, or any other dogs, are easily cured by rubbing well the part bitten with this remedy. I believe no uneasiness may be felt by the person bitten, if it is rubbed the same day; but it is always best to do it immediately after, and it ought to be rubbed several times, and a piece of soft linen, saturated with the remedy, applied to the part. This is one of those cases which I have not proved by fact, not having come under my notice; and I have not had occasion to prove it upon myself.

STINGS OF WASPS, BEES, &c., are cured by rubbing the part immediately after being stung. The relief, as well as the attack, is instantaneous; but I do not think it does much good if the part is suffered to swell; therefore the application should be prompt.

ERYSIPELAS is cured by rubbing the part with the remedy. A Clergyman in the North has had the kindness to communicate a case which I will give in his own words:—"The patient was a woman. Having occasion to call at the house on business,

one morning about ten o'clock, I found the poor creature more dead than alive, from violent pain, and a sensation of burning heat in her arms and hands, which were red with inflammation, from the fingers to the elbows. She was in perfect misery, she said, having been unable to sleep a moment for two nights. Some aperient medicine had been given her, but there had been no external application to the parts affected. I asked her if I might try to relieve her ;—she replied, I might do anything I liked. Accordingly, with this permission I sent to my house for a cupful of the remedy, which I kept ready prepared ; and with this I proceeded to bathe both hands and arms for about ten minutes. The effect was almost miraculous, and the poor creature laughed for joy. This, as I have said, was about ten o'clock A.M. About noon I called again, to see whether things were going on right—when the patient was fast asleep and comfortable. In the evening she was still better, having bathed herself again. In short, in forty-eight hours exactly, the cure was completed. Not only was all pain removed, but the limbs had recovered their usual appearance, and every trace of discolouration on the skin had vanished. This will show how much good may be done, with little trouble, by Ministers of the Gospel ; and it is really part of their work to promote the health of their parishioners and hearers, therefore I hope that all such will make themselves acquainted with the contents of this little publication, and apply them where they may be useful.

TIC DOLOREUX.—This painful complaint may be greatly relieved by the use of this remedy ; perhaps cured, if it is in the face. The crown of the head should be well rubbed with the remedy ; after which the ear on the side of the head next it should be filled with the remedy, which should remain in for ten minutes. After the part affected should be rubbed with the remedy. If these fail of effecting a cure I should recommend that the patient

should take two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water, each morning before breakfast, about an hour, for fourteen days.

SCROFULA must be very difficult to cure, but as it is in the blood, that ought to be purified, which is easily effected, by first rubbing the crown of the head once with the remedy, after which the patient should take one or two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water, an hour before breakfast, every morning for at least a month. And the sores should be covered with soft linen, saturated with the remedy. It will also be well to apply something softening to the sore. I know of nothing better than tallow. I do not say this will cure, but I do say that it will alleviate the pain of the sufferer, and change a life of pain and misery to one of comparative comfort and ease.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS are cured by rubbing first the crown of the head once before retiring to rest, and next morning taking two table spoonfuls of the remedy diluted with hot water, an hour before breakfast, for twenty mornings. Before half of that time is passed the good effects of the application will be seen in the face of the patient, which, from sickly yellow or white, will become fair and ruddy. But this is a small part of the benefit, as the afflicted will acknowledge.

BITES OF MUSQUITOES, GNATS, AND OTHER NOXIOUS INSECTS, may be cured by only rubbing the part bitten with the remedy.

PLAGUE, being an inflammatory complaint, I hope may be cured by the same method as others of the same description; that is, by first rubbing the crown of the head, and immediately after giving the patient three table-spoonfuls, diluted with hot water, which ought to be repeated every ten minutes, if the patient can take it, until the complaint is subdued. I wish this could be introduced into the Turkish empire; many valuable lives would be spared if it were successful, of which I have very little doubt.

MORTIFICATION is almost as easily stopped, and the cure effected, if I may judge by the only case which has come under my observation, as any other sore. It was of the person who had his hand crushed by a cart, mentioned in my last year's address, and who had a part of one of his fingers taken off. It was applied as to any common sore, by wrapping a piece of soft linen, saturated with the remedy, upon the sore, and kept humid, by wetting it several times a day.

BOILS and ABSCESSSES should be covered with a piece of soft linen, saturated in the remedy, and kept wet. By this means, though it does not prevent or retard the bursting of the boil or abscess, it very much relieves the pain by removing the inflammation.

CUTS.—As a tincture I do not think that this remedy has its equal, giving very little pain when first applied, and curing in so short a time. Any person will know that the application should be made by saturating a piece of linen in the remedy, and wrapping it round the part cut, which must be very severe if there is occasion to remove the linen till the cure is effected. But it should be kept always moist, by adding a little of the remedy several times each day.

WHITLOW may be cured by either holding the finger in the remedy, or saturating a piece of soft linen in the remedy, and wrapping it round the sore. But it should be kept wet until the cure is effected.

LUMBAGO, though comprised under the head Rheumatism, it is well to observe is generally removed by rubbing the part. But if it cannot be removed by that means, or it returns again, I should recommend the patient to have the crown of the head well rubbed once, on retiring to rest, with the remedy, and after taken, for several mornings, an hour before breakfast, two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water.

JAUNDICE, I believe, may be cured by rubbing the crown of the head once, on retiring to rest, and taking two table spoonful, diluted with hot water, for several mornings, an hour before breakfast, until the complaint disappears, which I expect it will do in eight or ten days.

LIVER COMPLAINTS and AFFECTIONS of the HEART can only be removed by putting the intestines in a healthful state, which may be effected by rubbing the crown of the head once, on retiring to rest, and each morning taking two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water, an hour before breakfast; perhaps it requires to be taken for months before the complaints are cured. But prevention is always better than cure, therefore the intestines should be kept healthy, and the blood pure.

SORES OF LONG STANDING are relieved, very often cured, by this remedy, by saturating soft linen with it, and applying it to the sore. After three or four applications it always relieves the pain, and the most obstinate setfests are removed, and that without pain in a few days, and the sore becomes clean, not only from that, but all other impurities. How many poor creatures pass lives of misery from incurable sores who will be relieved by the use of this remedy ! There are many instances of persons who have not been able to sleep for weeks, who have slept the very first night after its application ; and all, let their case be ever so bad, may have the same consolation if they apply this simple remedy. Mr. Vallance, of Hull, says, “ I found it very efficacious myself, to wet a piece of fine linen with the remedy, and bind it on the diseased part, which I always kept moist, by pouring a few drops upon the linen. The more frequent the application of the remedy the better. This I strictly attended to for three weeks, and though my leg had been bad for months, and bid defiance to the best medical aid I could procure, and caused me to give up all hopes of recovery, to my great surprise the inflammation was entirely gone, the wound was healed, and well in a month.”

YELLOW FEVER, which often terminates in the Black Fever, called the Black Vomit, is, I suppose, much of the same nature as the Plague, therefore it must be treated in the same manner. I have no doubt but a great many lives may be preserved by that method.

GALL STONES are no doubt produced by the intestines being in an unhealthy state; therefore it is well to keep them always healthy, which may be generally effected by rubbing the crown of the head once, and taking the remedy, each morning for a week or ten days, an hour before breakfast, diluted with hot water. A beloved sister suffered, and was confined to bed, for several months, by refusing to use it as above. After the Gall Stones are formed, I do not think they can be removed by any other than the ordinary method, but the pain may be greatly alleviated by the application of this remedy; the pain ought to be attacked in every possible way, by rubbing the exterior, and applying fomentations to the part nearest the pain.

INDIGESTION may be easily corrected by rubbing the crown of the head once, and taking one or two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water, every morning, until the complaint is removed; as a corrective this remedy is very efficacious.

SPINAL COMPLAINTS, I believe, have their source in the head; therefore it will be well first to rub the crown of the head with the remedy, on retiring to rest; after which, next morning, the patient should take one or two table spoonfuls of the remedy, diluted with hot water, an hour before breakfast, each morning, for twelve mornings, or till the complaint is removed. Soft linen, several thicknesses, saturated with the remedy, should be applied to the part where the pain is, if rubbing does not remove it, and it should be renewed several times a day if the spine is very painful, and always kept moist. Application, in this manner, for two or three days, is sure to reduce the pain, though it may not cure the complaint so soon.

Through the kindness, friendship, and gratitude of Mr. Vallance, No. 34, Low-Gate, Hull, who has received great benefit himself in the cure of a bad and inflamed leg, and rheumatism, I am enabled to add many well authenticated cases; the whole of those persons are now living, and if any one wishes for further information, Mr. V. will supply it by personal application, at his residence, Hull, but not by letter. They live in his neighbourhood, therefore those benefited may be seen, and I believe they will answer any questions which may be put to them.

1. A Lady at Grimsby cured of rheumatism in the arm.

2. A Gentleman at York cured of violent rheumatism in his hands, which had been of long standing.

3. A Gentleman at Hull cured of lumbago in the back.

4. Two Women were cured of violent sore throats; but they lost their husbands of the same complaint, because they would not use the remedy; they were of that class to whom it does no good.

5. Mrs. Williams, Finkle-Street, cured of inflammation in the throat and lungs.

6. Mrs. Harrison, 41, Saville-Street, cured of spasms and indigestion.

7. Mr. Craggs, Dock-Street, cured of pain in the side.

8. Ann Banks, Myton-Street, quite cured of a paralytic stroke, though she had lost the use of one side, called at Mr. Vallance's shop, and gave him her own account of the cure, which she attributed solely to the remedy of brandy and salt. She took as much as two wine glasses full each day.

9. Captain of the Plumb vessel, Ann, Keddy's Wharf, rheumatism in the head and all over the body. He appeared very near death. Mr. Vallance recommended the brandy and salt. He rubbed

his head, and took it according to prescription ; on the fourth day he called, with a smile on his countenance, and said he was much better. He continued to recover, and is now quite well.

10. Mrs. Hodgson, Myton-Gate, sore throat cured.

11. Mrs. Wardle, Bishop-Lane, violent pain at the heart, who had been unwell for several months, and was given up by three Physicians. Her complaint was removed in a few weeks, and is now able to attend her domestic concers, though she has a family and keeps a public house.

12. Mrs. Brown, Labour in Vain public-house, cured of violent pains in the head.

13. A man at Flambro', cured of a white swelling in the knee. His wife of a bad leg also.

14. Mr. Bealby, cured of a bad leg.

15. Mr. Easton, Hull and Brigg carrier, cured of a bad leg of twenty-two years' standing.

16. James Calvert, Agnes-Place, cured of an abscess in the lungs; and consumption.

17. John Crowest, Pilot, Manchester-Place, in the last stage of a consumption, cured. This person and James Calvert applied to Mr. Vallance at the same time. The application of the remedy caused them to throw off the stomach, by coughing, an immense quantity of corrupt matter, mingled with blood and phlegm, for several nights ; but after it was discharged, their coughs ceased entirely, and they thought themselves quite well. From gratitude they came to thank Mr. Vallance, who went with them to the Doctor. He was surprised at the cure, as he thought it an impossibility, their deaths having been considered inevitable. Calvert was cautioned not to take cold, as one half of his lungs was gone. He said, "I never was better in my life, except a little weakness in my legs."

18. — Robinson, a poor man, very bad of rheumatism, not able to walk, driven about the streets of Hull in a carriage drawn by two dogs, quite cured in a few weeks, and able to walk and attend to his business.

19. William Smales, No. 12, Charter-House-Lane—sixteen ulcers on the breast, of four years' standing, cured.

20. Mrs. Hardy, North-Waltham-Street Chapel, cured of a large tumour upon the neck.

21. Mr. Vallance, Lowgate, had his great toe much bruised by a great weight falling upon it, cured the following day ; and

22. His boy had his foot severely bruised by a shutter falling upon it, was cured in a week by the application of the remedy.

From the above cases, it will be seen how much good can be done by a single gentleman, in one year, and without seeking the persons affected. Mr. Vallance did not even know of this remedy until June, 1839. I think it would be a great blessing to the empire, if only one such man were found in every town ; but if several gentlemen would unite for the welfare of their fellow-men, Her Majesty, our beloved Queen Victoria, would reign over the most healthy and the most happy people in the world.

A great deal of repetition will be found with regard to the manner of effecting the cure of the various complaints, (which, with few exceptions, have come under my knowledge,) but this is necessary, as numbers of people feel at a loss how to proceed if their particular case is not cited, and the manner of its treatment ; and as I wished to render this little work as complete as possible, I hope that fault will be overlooked, as it is unavoidable. I think all complaints may be treated by comparison with some one of those stated ; but the rubbing of the

head once is of the utmost importance, as it has an effect upon the whole human frame, and a table spoonful is sufficient for that operation.

The inquiry has often been made of me whether gin, rum, or spirits of wine, will not do as well as brandy, or if Betts's brandy is not as good as French brandy. With regard to the first three, gin, rum, or spirits of wine, I should recommend all such to make the experiment for themselves; for myself, I have always been content with French brandy. But with regard to whether Betts's brandy is as good as French brandy, I will relate an occurrence which took place in a neighbouring town, in this county:—Two gentlemen, from the perusal of one of my letters, in the *Intelligencer*, agreed to make use of the remedy, for the same complaint; I believe, the rheumatism. They mixed and used it according to the prescription. After a few days, they compared notes, when it was found that one of them was almost cured, whilst the other was not at all better. They then spoke of the manner they had mixed and used it, of the kind of brandy, &c., when it came out that the one cured used French brandy, and the other Betts's brandy. If they had both used Betts's brandy, they would have come to the same conclusion that one of the faculty of Leeds came to when my first letter was published, that what I stated was all lies, but upon much better grounds, though equally untrue. When my first communication was published in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, it was so pronounced to be; but, as I suppose, this gentleman spoke more by his wishes and his interest, than actual knowledge, though I believe that he is clever in his profession, and a worthy man, I think he ought to be excused; only it shows the necessity of men being careful before they accuse another of publishing lies, lest, in so doing, they speak untruths themselves. And this brings to my mind a suspicion, which is entertained by some as it was spoken of in a society where I was, that, as I live in France, and possess

an estate there, I recommended it from interested motives, having, no doubt, a manufactory of brandy upon the estate. This idea may have great weight with many, for there are large numbers in society who, seeing that most things turn upon self-interest, think that it is not possible that any one should act from any thing but interested motives; but to all such I would say, neither my estate, nor the village attached to it, nor the country near it, has, ever since I possessed it, though it is now fifteen years, in all that time produced as much brandy as I give away every week upon an average, one week with another; indeed, it has never produced, I believe, one table spoonful, therefore the suspicion that I have ever had any interested motives is quite erroneous and unjust.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that as a remedy it is unrivalled; whether it is used internally or externally it is equally efficacious, and for both, or either, there cannot be found its equal, therefore, as a remedy, it is almost perfect. As a discovery I cannot but think it stands unrivalled also, at least in medicine, as there is nothing made public which is equal to it as an universal specific. It cures complaints which have hitherto been deemed incurable. This has been thought to be an objection to it, but let these objectors apply it according to the rules laid down in this treatise, and I think they will blush at their want of caution. As a remedy, which is easily made, I do think it cannot be exceeded; all that is wanted is to apply a sufficient quantity of salt to the brandy, shake it together, and it is ready for use as soon as it is clear.

From all this I do think our obligations to La Ferté Imbault are very great; I mean *us* who have used this remedy, for to use it implies that we have profited by it, for if used properly, and in moderation, it is sure to do some good, even when it does not cure; which is very seldom indeed. On these

grounds I hope that some may be found who will, at some future period, evince their gratitude to that poor village, as my residence at that place has, by the blessing of God, been the means of bringing this great good into use, which will, in a few years, be literally "for the healing of the nations," and I hope of the whole earth, and I hope that the town of Leeds, so dear to me, will be the centre from which this blessing shall flow to the whole earth. Then let the inhabitants of Leeds be jealous that it is not ravished from them by their lukewarmness. Already there are towns which have got in advance. I, as an individual, can only exhort, it is for the whole community to act, and I hope they will act in so decisive a manner as to convince the other towns that they are really in earnest for the comfort of the poor.

I am, with true respect,

Their's sincerely,

WILLIAM LEE.

ADDENDA.

While this pamphlet was passing through the press the following have been made public, and I think it right to subjoin them.

“TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.

“SIR,—Having received so much benefit from the remedy of the brandy and salt, discovered by William Lee, Esq. of La Ferté Imbault, in France, and being at Leeds, I thought it my duty to make it known to the public, the same as I have done in Hull. My case was that of a bad and inflamed leg, which, for seven or eight months, appeared to baffle the best surgical aid that could be procured, and the pain was such, and the prospect so small of being cured, that I feared amputation would be necessary. As I saw no possibility of having ease day or night, I was induced, by an address from William Lee, Esq. in a Leeds newspaper, to try his discovery, and I am happy to inform you that I derived good from the first application; and the wound in the leg was healed and well in a month, as you saw it in your office this morning. And I rejoice to say that the cures which it has effected are almost beyond belief, but any person wishing for further reference, may have it by calling at my residence, No. 34, Lowgate, Hull. From the gratitude which I feel to Mr. Lee, and hearing that he was in Leeds, I have much pleasure in paying my respects to him. By inserting the above you will greatly oblige,

“Your’s respectfully,

“J. H. VALLANCE.

“*Leeds, June 5th, 1840.*”

FROM THE LIVERPOOL STANDARD, JUNE 9.

“BRANDY AND SALT.—We have just been informed of a striking instance of the curative effects of this simple remedy. Mr. Simpson, a respectable tradesman, residing at Great Yarmouth, was seized about a month since, with a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the use of one side. His son, who resides in Liverpool, on hearing the afflicting news, sent home one of the pamphlets on ‘Brandy and Salt.’ The remedy was applied externally, and taken inwardly, at the son’s suggestion; and Mr. Simpson, whose life was despaired of three weeks ago, is so far recovered as to be able to attend to his business with his accustomed punctuality.”

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